Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Wang. CASINO-8:15-Apollo. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus. GARDEN THEATRE 8:30 Don Juan. GRAND OPERA HOUSE S Carmen. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Carmencita.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-8:15-Concert.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-The Merchan
FALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-The Tar and the Tartar. STANDARD THEATRE-S-Vaudeville. TERRACE GARDEN-S-The Vegabond.

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New-Pork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Liberals have carried the election for members of the Dutch Lower Chamber. An Order in Council was issued, prohibiting Brit ish subjects from catching scals in Behring Sea until May 1, 1892. == It was rumored that Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea were married last Thursday. = Mr. Gladstone is in feeble health and is advised to take a sea trip. === The Bordeaux horse-car strike ended in a victory for the men.

Domestic.-Frederick Brokaw, son of Isaac V. Brokaw, of New-York, was drowned at Long Branch while attempting to rescue some young women, one of whom perished; Dr. Ferris, of Philadelphia, lies at the point of death. === Many colleges held commencement exercises, including Harvard, Yale, Williams, Wesleyan and Union.

—— Senator Sheard, Speaker Sheehan and James Shanahan, ex-Superintendent of Public Works, testified in the canal inquiry at Albany. Five World's Fair delegates to Europe were appointed. = Governor Boies was renominated by the Iowa Democrats. == Disastrous rainstorms in northwestern Iowa did great damage.

City and Suburban.-The directors of the Newthe charge of misdemeanor. === The regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club was held. === The statue of Henry Ward Beecher was unveiled in Brooklyn. = The statue of Archbishop Hughes was unveiled at St. John's College, Fordham. An act practically depriving Newark and Jersey City of representative government was declared constitutional by the New-Jersey Supreme Court. === The Giants were defeated by the Bridegrooms by a score of 7 to 3. = Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Correction, His Highness, Judge Morrow, Lepanto, Banquet and Tammany, = Stocks excessively dull and a little lower under fresh shipments of gold. Money easy and apparently a solid support of the market.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 64; average, 72 1-8.

General McMahon's Canal Committee got more than they bargained for yesterday from another Republican Senator, Mr. Sheard, just as last week their breath was taken away when they asked Senator Erwin's advice regarding the scope of their inquiry. Suffice it to say that Mr. Sheard completely demolished the charges made against him on Tuesday and left the committee without a single word to say. General McMahon must realize by this time vention concluded with Bolivia. Chilian octhat Republican Senators are dangerous.

The Republican Club workers who are making a tour of the chief cities of the State had two satisfactory meetings in Rochester yesterday. No difficulty has been met thus far in convincing Republicans of the necessity of organizing both for this year's campaign and for the greater one of 1892. The "missionary work" which these men are doing is precisely what is needed to arouse a genuine and abiding interest in the welfare of the party, and the stimulation of existing clubs and the formation of numerous others may be confidently looked for as the result of the present journey.

No accident occurred to mar the ceremony of unveiling Henry Ward Beecher's statue yesterday in Brooklyn. There was an attractive and was all the more fitting because of its simplicity and its freedom from anything like for- cupied by Chili. mal eloquence.

and Yale, for the Columbia crew, which had civil war in Chili is in progress, with no immediate prospect of peace. Balmaceda has been comparative ease and in excellent time. The two New-England colleges not being "in it," the one defeated to-morrow is, at all events, shut out from such meagre consolation as a freshman victory might have afforded.

The car-stove case came to an inglorious conclusion yesterday. In the first place, Justice Van Brunt ordered the acquittal of all the directors except President Clark, on the ground that the evidence had not proved them directly responsible for the method of heating the cars. The case of Mr. Clark was presented to the resources in the direction of mediation and jury, who after prolonged deliberation rendered peace. a verdict of not guilty, despite the Judge's plain charge that the New-Haven Railroad was amenable to the law of New-York, and that such a system of heating as was used on its cars was in violation of the statute. One point in Judge Van Brunt's address to the jury is deserving of special attention and possibly influenced the train that caused the fire was not running as a passenger train, and the company therefore had the right to heat it with stoves.

UNEXPECTED EVIDENCE.

The depths of ingratitude can no further go. After these strong champions in America of English manufacturers and their cause have been laboring for years, regardless of all patriotic feeling, comes a dispatch from London to knock all their theories on the head. It states that Consul-General Booker, in the discharge of his official duty to report to the British Government the condition and progress of industries in this country, declares that new and higher duties have afforded benefit to American manufacturing interests and imparted new life to the cotton and woollen industry everywhere, but "especially is this the case in Southern States, where new textile mills are going up with surprising activity, while all the old mills are being operated on full time." He further says in his official report that the silk industry is the be applied. The question of continuing the only exception to this state of general prosperity; but he does not say, and perhaps was not aware, that the obvious explanation is found in the fact that the duties on silk manufactures were not changed by the new tariff.

This official report is in some respects the most cruel blow that the Free Traders in this country have ever received. They have fairly deafened mankind for five years or more with their outcries against Protection, on the pretence that it was in fact retarding American industry. Before the new tariff was adopted, during all those years when Democratic majorities in the House were fighting for the Mills bill or other measures of like nature, the pretence was that Protection was starving out the industries of this country, by rendering production more costly and cutting off the markets that they needed, and the only possible remedy was a reduction of duties. After the people repudiated this theory in 1888 and the McKinley bill was framed, the same body of Free Traders set on the other would be much too forcibly illusup the pretence that it would only prostrate the trated if Canadians were compelled to pay 4 industries of this country by making the production still more costly, and by depriving the American price. It would be plain that somecountry still more of foreign markets for its products.

An official report by the British Consul-General in this country is to people of that sort | derived from that most opulent source. the highest possible authority. It is at all events certain that he is in no way twisting or upon a total sugar importation of \$5,580,574 straining the facts for the purpose of helping the Protective policy which Great Britain pro- 547 25 revenue, nearly one-eighth of the total foundly detests. At this particular time, when the new tariff is denounced throughout Great proposes to make up about half this loss by in-Britain as having been framed in peculiar hoscountry, an official recognition of its great economy in public expenditures. benefit to American industries can by no one be attributed to any desire to please the British nothing indeed that was not the inevitable public or British politicians. When the Con- and easily foreseen necessity of the situation. sul-General states what he sees, under such If it proves popular, as certainly it will, and it circumstances as these, the argument is an ex-Mr. Booker does not hesitate to admit that the new life which he observes in all industries ex- to Ministers as of blame to the Opposition leadcept the silk manufacture, but particularly in the cotton and the woollen manufactures, must York and New-Haven Railroad were acquitted of be attributed to the new and higher duties enacted last fall. Yet the Free Traders in this sity, and particularly on those most generally dustries, and further denying that if there be any improvement it is due to the new duties. Those who look at facts without prejudice will be apt to conclude that the British Consulcan Free Traders are not.

WEST COAST DIPLOMACY.

The most important news from Chili relates to the diplomatic arrangement made by the insurgents with Bolivia. In return for recognition of their belligerent rights the insurgents have negotiated a treaty by which questions left open at the close of the disastrous West Coast war are settled. Antofagasta was formerly a Bolivian port, and the conflict between Chili and Peru arose over the control of the nitrate trade of the desert coast. At the end of the war the Bolivian seaboard passed under the control of Chili, and the ritrate Provinces of Peru were also annexed as conquered territory. While a treaty of peace was negotiated with Peru practically disposing of all questions of indemnity for the war, there was no concupation of Antofagasta continued without a formal adjudication of the question of indemnity for the war. The insurgents have now entered into engagements with Bolivia by which this question is taken up and settled.

The account given of this convention by the press of the West Coast is not clear, but apparently Bolivia has agreed to cede Antofagasta to Chili in perpetuity in return for the privilege of importing merchandise, by way of that port without payment of duties, and also for the cancellation of debts contracted there amounting to \$4,600,000. Whatever may be the nature of these financial obligations which the insurgent Government has assumed, the advantage of having a free port is a substantial one. Antofagasta and the adjacent seaboard have been in the possession of Chili since the close of the West Coast war, and Bolivia has despaired of regaining them. Since it has been programme, and the delightful weather drew converted into an inland State without access an immense crowd to the City Hall and its to the sea the most that it could hope for was ricinity. Unhappily, however, the exercises the negotiation of a treaty by which its imwere interrupted by the passing elevated rail- ports could be received on the coast without way trains, and it is safe to say that amid the customs charges and transported under bond confusion of sounds not more than one-fourth of by railway into its territories. These terms the people assembled were able to hear the have been granted by the insurgents, who are be acquiesced in; and if he had made this his words uttered on the platform. The feature of grateful for the recognition of their belligerent only issue and the Government had then opthe occasion was President Low's address. rights. The cession of Antofagasta follows as Technically an oration, it was not so in fact, a matter of form, Bolivia surrendering what was conquered in the war and permanently oc-

If this version of the treaty be authentic, it is evident that Bolivia has exposed itself to the have rendered the field of the engagement too The freshman races at New-London are only hostility of the Balmaceda Government in case a preliminary canter to the event of to-morrow, the insurgents are ultimately overthrown. The when the Yale and Harvard University crews inland republic, which displayed a fatal facility compete once more for the great college honors for blundering when it entered into secret en- still want a wide Reciprocity Treaty. It does on the water. But there are surprises on the Thames as well as on the turf. Yesterday's was a disastrous upset for both Harvard is again taking serious risks. Meanwhile the

armed by the new Congress with extraordinary powers for collecting war contributions, recruiting his army and maintaining public order by the most drastic measures. The insurgents have increased and concentrated their military forces, and are reported by their partisans to be preparing for an advance upon Valparaiso. The continuance of this civil war is fraught with ruin to the West Coast of South America. The interests of commerce and the genius of civilization alike require that all foreign Powers should employ their influence and diplomatic

SUPERFLUOUS BRIDGE OFFICIALS. A gross outrage is being perpetrated upon the taxpayers of this city in that they are still compelled to pay the salaries of the officials connected with the Washington Bridge. These officials are absolutely useless. The bridge was verdict, namely, his assertion that the tunnel finished on March 22, 1889. They have nothaccident had no bearing on the case, since the ing whatever to do except to draw their pay from the city treasury for doing nothing. The completed structure ought to have been turned over to the city long ago, and would have been had it not been for certain red-tape which has not yet been untangled. It is contended that under the law there are no regular city officials to whom the Bridge Commission can surrender its trust, and therefore the Commissioners and their subordinates are holding on, and will continue to do so, until the Legislature comes to the relief of the city. An attempt was made at the last session to put an end to this useless body, but on account of the Senate deadlock

nothing was accomplished. Last week the secretary of the Commission appeared before the Board of Estimate with an application for a new issue of bonds in order to maintain this wholly superfluous establishment. It is reported that Mayor Grant expressed great disgust at the application. Well might he. Every taxpayer in town would do the same if he understood the situation. It is one demanding the earliest remedy possible to Commission has nothing to do with the wisdom of building the bridge. That question is not now open to discussion. But the Commission ought to be lopped off at the earliest possible moment. If the Board of Estimate can find any lawful way in which to prevent paying out good city money to men who are of no more use to it than to the Grand Vizier of Beloochistan, it will be applanded for doing so. And one of the earliest duties of the Legislature of 1892 will be to abolish the Commission and put the bridge into the hands where it has belonged ever since the hour when work upon it was finished.

CANADA ADOPTS FREE SUGAR.

Canada pays to the McKinley bill the humble tribute of imitation in its most popular feature -the repeal of the sugar duties. It was perceived that the difference between the conditions of life on one side of the border and those cents a pound more for their sugar than the thing ailed a Government which permitted that to go on. The Finance Minister has therefore concluded to sacrifice the revenue heretofore rich it was will be seen when it is said that in 1890, the Government obtained \$2,851. income of the Canadian Treasury. Mr. Foster creased duties upon alcoholic liquors and tobactility to the industries and the trade of that | co. The rest, he says, he will save by rigid

There is nothing clever about this budget: it serves to strengthen the Government of ceedingly difficult one for Free Traders to face. Premier Abbott, as almost surely it must, the result will not be so much a matter of credit ers. Sir Richard Cartwright now comes forward with a proposition demanding the reduction "of all duties on articles of prime necescountry are even now stupidly denying that consumed by artisans, miners, fishermen and there has been any improvement in these in- farmers." The obvious answer to this is that the Government has already sacrificed 12 per cent of its revenues, and in such a way as to lessen the burdens of life to every class in every Province. To do more would imperil adminis-General is telling the truth and that the Ameri- tration. The Government can say, in other words, that it has voluntarily and already adopted Sir Richard's resolution, and he will find himself hard pushed for an answer.

If, last winter, immediately upon the adoption of the McKinley bill, the Liberal leaders, in a formal challenge to the Government, had called its attention to the sugar legislation adopted by the United States, and to its inevitable effect in reducing the price to American consumers, and had demanded similar legislation for the benefit of the Canadian public, they would have compelled one of two results. The Government would have had to bear the onus of a refusal or it would have adopted free sugar as a Liberal measure. But there is such a large free-trade sentiment among the Liberals, so prevalent a notion that duties should be exacted from precisely those imports that are of general use, regardless of the question whether or not similar articles are produced at home, that they forbore to seize this advantage, and the result is that they have allowed the Government to bring in a popular fiscal measure just at the moment when its fortunes were low and when well-directed attack might have defeated it.

The concluding clause of Sir Richard Cartwright's motion calls for the conduct of the Reciprocity negotiations with the American Government "upon a basis of the most extended freedom of trade in manufactured as well as in natural products." The chance of making an impression with this proposal would have been greater had the introductory one been omitted. Every Canadian who knows anything of public affairs knows that the Reciprocity Sir Richard demands is the only kind that can possibly be obtained. The American Government has already declared officially that it will not even discuss a scheme of Reciprocity limited to natural products, and that unless it can be developed by informal discussion that there is a reasonable prespect of agreement upon a liberal measure, it will not even enter seriously upon the labor of attempting to formulate a treaty. Sir Richard's motion is nothing more, then, than a proposal that the American view posed it, the President and Mr. Blaine would have been justified in assuming that further discussion at Washington was a waste of time. But in connecting this demand with a general call for the reduction of duties, the Liberals wide. They will drive away from their support all that large body of Canadian Protectionists who favor the National policy, but who

improve its position by this popular budget.

THE CENSUS AND PROHIBITION. A curious sidelight is thought to have been thrown on the working of the Prohibition law in Iowa by census reports indicating an abnormal backwardness in the growth of the State's population within the decade. The figures for the four adjoining States show that the percentage of gain in Missouri is 23.56, in Illinois 24.32, in Wisconsin 28.24, and in Minnesota 66.74, while lowa's gain is only 17.68. The records for the previous decade afford a significant contrast. Iowa then grew more rapidly than either Wisconsin, Illinois or Missouri, showing an increase of 36.06 per cent, against 21.18 in Illinois, 24.73 in Wisconsin, and 25.97 in Missouri. In Kansas, the other great Prohibition State, the percentage of increase fell from 173.35 between 1870 and 1880 to only 43.27 in the subsequent ten years. According to the last census, thirty-one States exceeded Iowa in increase of population for the decade, while in the previous census she stood thirteenth in the list.

The author of the effort to connect this falling-off with the operation of an obnoxious measure is Mr. F. W. Faulkes, a Cedar Rapids editor, who suffers under the discredit of having offered to "furnish a billygoat to eat up all the tin plate made in America," but to whose argument so stauch a Republican organ as "The Chicago Inter-Ocean" has surrendered fourteen columns of its space. There is no question that the figures are not to be explained on any theory of deterioration in the State's natural allurements. The superior growth of Illinois is explicable by reference to Chicago, whose wonderful advance in population is alone a material item in the total. Minnesota has enjoyed a period of "boom" with which the development of the new States is manifestly concerned. But why should Wisconsin and Misscuri, the one still partially closed to settlement by its dense forests, the other unrecommended by any fresh attractions, exhibit so important a preponderance? Iowa is on the direct highway to the Far West. Her soil, climate and rainfall are unchanged, and no other peculiarity of local government can be cited as likely to repel settlers. The Prohibition Amendment to the State Constitution was passed in 1882. In 1883 the Republican Legislature, in deference to an unmistakable public sentiment, enacted the present law, so that its working has extended over seven-tenths of the period repre-

Whatever may be said as to the significance of these facts, which are not to be lightly set aside, Mr. Faulkes is clearly wrong in his minor conclusions. The Republican Legislature that gave the State Prohibition did so with a full reserve of principle. We declared then, and have since maintained, that the experiment was of doubtful expediency, and the results so far have vindicated our belief. Intrusting its enforcement to the local authorities has no doubt helped its frustration, but the mere fact that restrictive regulations were formerly even harder to apply proves nothing in favor of the ultimate wisdom of Prohibition. In fact, the law has amounted to practical local option. Wherever the whole community has supported it, it has worked well, and there only.

The inevitable Prohibitionist deduction that Prohibition in all the States would neutralize local losses will carry small comfort to these under the immediate necessity of accounting for the present results in Iowa and Kansas. Meantime any other direct and valid explanation is

FITCHBURG'S BAREFOOT BOY.

Has the small boy any rights which grown people ire bound to respect? He, and his sister too, were recently most shamefully imposed upon in this city by being cheated out of their elegant rides in Central Park. The Tribune has raised its voice for him in this matter, but so far with no About once a month a big over-grou circus elephant at the Park breaks town his stall and splinters piano keys off his tusks, and smashes the tame elephants half of the summer; still the Park Commissioners say that they cannot afford the expense. But this is not the worst outrage on the small boy of this country. The most wanton indignity is reported from Fitchburg, Mass.

In the Fitchburg public schools there is a teacher named Miss Hosmer. One of her pupils | Commissioner gave him. is Daniel Healy. Daniel is still in knickerbockers. On one of the recent warm days he naturally east away his shoes and stockings, and came to chool with bare feet and legs. The precise Miss Hosmer promptly sent him home, on the ground that the youthful display of small bare legs was indecent-and this in Massachusetts, the home of Mr. Whittier's barefoot boy with check of tan! The elder Healy took up the matter and brought it to the attention of the school board. Vigorous discussion followed in this able body, which is now livided into two factions, respectively known by the townspeople as the "Bare-legs" and the "Long-The Rev. F. O. Hall, a member of the Board, sides with Miss Hosmer. Bare legs attached to human beings of whatever age are extremely repulsive to the reverend gentleman. He lemands shoes and stockings or, at least long rousers. Others of the Board, including Messrs. Brazier and Smith, side with Mr. Healy, and tell of their own youthful delight in bare feet and legs. No decision has been arrived at, however, and the matter has been finally referred to the superintendent and visiting committee. We are far from Fitchburg and little Daniel

Healy and his legs are unknown to us, but we think that we can safely come out in his favor. He should be allowed to go barefooted if he wants to. Childhood knows no greater delight-unless it be robbing a bumble-bee's nest. must long trousers be forced on young Daniel. If Miss Hosmer and the Rev. Mr. Hall feel that it is their mission to carry on a crusade against bare legs, no pent-up Fitchburg should contract their powers-let them go to the nearest fashionable watering-place. The Rev. Mr. Hall may wear long trousers-in fact he doubtless does-and Miss Hosmer may expect to wear them when the fashion in woman's dress changes next June, but they must not be forced on small boys. If Miss Hosmer and the Rev. Mr. Hall are allowed to have their way, the next thing we know they will compel the Fitchburg small boys to wear divided skirts. Then they will want an applebarrel turned over every small boy in town, with a round hole through one end for his head to grow out of. In time they will want to prohibit small boys from appearing on the streets at all. Of course if Miss Hosmer is artistically inclined and wants to paint a pair of stockings, or even long trousers, if it be possible, on young Daniel, no one could complain. But aside from that the privilege to wear his legs bare must not be taken from him.

In some ways Roswell P. Flower is an ideal Democratic candidate-especially in New-York City. The Democrats here ask no questions as to a candidate's mental stature, his public record or his moral perceptions. It is literal truth to say that for all these considerations they do not care. They ask about his money and whether he will "stand by his friends," and, satisfied on these points, they will swarm to the polls in his behalf, Republicans must not overlook this fact. It is well enough among a public-spirited people, that is, a people who are not politically divided as we are in New-York, into those who value moral

most likely that the Government will sensibly The very conditions which render Mr. Flower, with the eyes of serious persons a candidate half absurd and half shameful, to the mobs of Tammany Hall render him of all the most desirable. They will vote for him with huge enthusiasm. Does he not always "stand in" with the Boss? Does he not always "come down handsomely"? What more could be asked? If in one sense Flower's candidacy is to be despised, in another it isn't. It renders the duty of efficient organization and hard work pressing upon Republicans.

> Americans will be much gratified to learn of the recovery of Lord Rosebery from the illness and grief which have so nearly overwhelmed him. They recognize in him an Englishman whose great influence is always exerted to promote good-will between his country and theirs, and they look hopefully for his early re-entry into public affairs.

Mr. Bowers's remark at the trial of the New-Haven directors on Tuesday that he was relieved to find the District-Attorney at last ready to try the case was quite unnecessary. To be fully appreciated it must be considered in the light of Mr. Justice Van Brunt's equally unnecessary statement some weeks since that if the District-Attorney were not ready by this date the cases would be dismissed. The District-Attorney was bound to consider the situation of his nonbailable cases, and he is entitled to commendation, not to sneers, for the work he had accomplished in his homicifie trials preparatory to the railroad

Millennial prophecies seem just now fashionable Professor Totten's prognostications are sufficiently startling, but he is surpassed by a rival in Atlanta, where the Rev. E. R. Carswell throws out the agreeable prediction of the world's early destruction by a flood of fire. The consoling thing about these prophecies is that no two of them tally.

The Board of Health has been none too prompt in ordering the erection of a Reception Hospital in the Twenty-third Ward. Patients suffering from contagious diseases have at times been carried several miles from the northern part of the city to the Reception Hospital at Sixteenth-st. and the East River, thus endangering their own lives and those of other persons with whom they were brought in contact. The new hospital will be convenient to both of the upper wards of the ity, and should be erected before the season is much further advanced.

Justice Van Brunt promises special consideration for the reporters when a new Court House is built. That is all very well, but it is cold comfort for the men who have to report cases in the court-rooms which now exist. It appears to be in the Justice's power to provide better accommodations in the present Oyer and Terminer. The reporters listen for millions of newspaper readers and ought to have as good an opportunity as possible to hear what the witnesses say, especially when a case so important as that of the New-Haven Railroad directors is going on. An antiquated rule of the court-room ought to be dissolved by a common-sense judicial ruling.

The bosom of Lieutenant Phillip B. Low. formerly of the Navy, who may justly be called the father of the Naval Reserve of this State, must have swelled with pride on Tuesday nightwhen in the 2d Battery armory he witnessed the successful result of a movement begun by him two years ago, in which he was materially asfisted by the counsel and influence at Washington and Albany of Captain Henry Erben, commandant of the Navy Yard. Lieutenant Low not only contributed his earnest efforts and a liberal sum of money, but he began the organization of the battalion, drilled the members, and spent much time with the legislators at Albany and Washington to secure State and National recognition and The 1st Battalion of the Navy Militta of the State of New-York was enrolled for a term of five years by Adjutant-General Porter, at the 2d Battery ermory, and its official personnel, from ex-Navy Lieutenant J. W. Miller down, is a guarantee that the organization of salt-water militia will become as efficient a body as the organization of land

The immigrant who returned to Castle Garden the day after he landed to explain to the immigration officers that he had made a mistake in his answers to the questions asked of him, has apparently the possibilities of a good citizen in him even things generally, and it costs enough to repair if he did acknowledge that he spent a short time the damage to give the children rides on one of | in jail in his native land. He may have been moved by fear that the Government would find out in some way that he told a falsehood and inflict punishment on him, rather than by the high moral motive of a lover of truth, but his offence, committed in Europe, was not of a serious nature, and he deserves the chance which the Immigration

PERSONAL.

Professor William S. Tyler, now in his eighty-first year, has been instructor in Greek at Amherst College for fifty-five years.

Joaquin Miller read an original poem at the Bunker Hill Association's celebration in California last week. It was entitled "Custer at Shenandoah."

In the days when Edwin Arnold, even though an ctive newspaper man, was brimful of Hindoo philosophy and literature and thoughts regarding them, he

The Hawalian Consul at San Francisco, D. A. Mc-

It has long been a custom of the Bayard family to bury with their dead sprigs of ivy plucked from the old church in Wilmington. The vine was originally planted by the ex-secretary's great-grandmother. A spray has been obtained to go abroad with the remains of Count Lewenhaupt. His widow, and her brother, Thomas Bayard, jr., accompanying them to Stockholm, where the burial will take place.

Dr. Carl Theodor, Duke of Bavaria, has again met with great success in his practice at Meran, "im Land Tyrol." His Grace has performed more than 200 perations upon the eyes of visitors to the town. Duroperations upon the eyes of visitors to the town. Dur-ing his residence there, which ends this month, he has treated 1000 persons. Patients have hurried to the ducal physician from all parts of the Tyrol and even from Italy. The peasants, who still worship the nonarchical principle, despite the bulkence of Andreas Hofer, believe that the Duke's touch has a magical healing power. His still is really remarkable, and, as he treats his patients for nothing, he is a most formida-ble rival of the Envarian opticious.

It may interest good livers to read what wines are ed as a rule at the table of the Emperor of Germany. When the members of the family cat alone, says a mar who discovered the secrets of the Imperial table through an interview with the court butler, Rhine and Moselle wines are served. At festive dinners Madeira, port wine and sherry are served with the soap, German spackling wines with the fish, and Rhine wines and rel wines with the more substantial coarses. French champagne also ornaments the bill of fare at great whiles with the more substantial courses. Free champagne also ornaments the bill of fare at grecourt dimers, atthough the Emperor would gladly German champagne were it good enough. Old Tol and Museat Lunel are served with the last cour Beer is not a favorite beverage of the Emperor.

STEALING HIS RIVAL'S THUNDER. From The Troy Times. So Flower, not Jones, will pay the freight for the next campaign.

WE CAN AFFORD TO BE LIBERAL From The Minneapolis Tribune.
Colonel William R. Morrison does not believe that
the Democracy will carry a single State west of the
Mississippi River in '0t'. The Republicans won't be
so hoggish as that. They will give him Arkansas,
Texas and probably Missouri, and then win.

WE KNOW HOW IT IS OURSELVES. From The Baltimore American.

The Italian Ambassador at Berlin has been recalled.

As brethren in affliction, we sympathize with stricken HOW ABOUT THE WEARERS?

From The Boston Heruki.

The gowns of the Vale seniors were very imposing, but they were hardly so fetching as those worn by the sweet Harvard Annex graduates.

IS IT NOT BROAD ENOUGH TO COVER BOTH!

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

The wedding of Miss Julia W. Parish, a daughter of Henry Parish, and Albert P. Emmons, of Newport, took place yesterday at noon in the country home of her father, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Because of mourning in both the Parish and the Emmons families not more than one hundred persons were present at the ceremony and the breakfast which followed. The ceremony was performed in the billiard room by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin, the rector of St. Barnabas Church in the village. There were no ushers. Miss Edith Parish, sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid. The two little Misses Dodge, nieces of the bride, were the maids of honor. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, jr., Mrs. Russell Stebbins, Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Mrs. A. D. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Dodge, Miss Townsend, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Miss Kean, Miss Aymar, Julian Robbins, Mrs. Cowdin and Miss Kingsford.

A pretty wedding took place last evening in the Church of the Redeemer, at Merrick, Long Island. The bride was Miss Ella Louise Roddy, daughter of Hugh V. Roddy, and the bridegroom Henry Southgate, son of the Right Rev. Dr. Horatio Southgate, of Astoria. The bridegroom's father, assisted by the Rev. Dr. gomery Downey, the rector of the church, and the Rev. Dr. E. D. Cooper, of the Church of the Redeemer at Astoria, officiated. Miss Constance Roddy, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Miss Marianne Southgate, the bridegroom's sister, was the only brides maid. Richard King Southgate, of this city, attended his brother as best man. The ushers were Messrs. Bird Miller, C. Montgomery Baldwin, a cousin of the bride; Edgar Ely, Hutchinson Southgate and Hugh V. Roddy, jr., the bride's brother.

A large reception was held after the ceremony at Hubrod Lodge, the country home of the bride's father. A large number of guests from this city attended both the wedding ceremony and reception. They were brought back to town on a special train which left Merrick at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Southgate will shortly go to London, where they will live. Some of the guests at the wedding and reception were Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Southgate, Mr. and Mrs. Zachary, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dyett, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Knapp, the Misses Prout, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Southgate and Miss Bathgate.

At Sherry's in Fifth-ave. last evening Miss Pauline Eppstein, daughter of Mrs. A. Eppstein, of No. 114 East Seventy-sixth-st., was married to Morris Wasserman, of St. Joseph, Missodri. The Rev. Dr. Harrison, of Brooklyn, officiated. There were no bridesmaids. Philip Abraham was best man. The ushers were Max Adler, Leonard and Bronner. Among the guests at the wedding and supper were Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Abrahams, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Heidelbach, Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Wasserman and Mrs. Jacob Adler.

The marriage of Miss Isabelle De Witt and Henry Homans, of Paris, wil take place to-day. At Rye-on-the-Sound last evening a wedding took

place at the Presbyterian Church. The bride was Miss Emilie A. Park, daughter of Charles Park. The bridegroom was L. Frederic Requa, son of E. Lee Requa. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, assisted by Archdeacon Kirkby. The bridesmaids were Miss Marie Park, sister of the bride; Miss Helen Woodward, Miss Carroll Macy and Miss Addie Smith. The maid of honor was Miss Abble Park, the little sister of the bride. The ushers were D. Fairfax Bush, Joseph Park, Frederick Ives, William Matthews, Charles La Monte and Joseph Campbell.

After the ceremony a reception followed at Ridge-view, the country seat of Charles Park. The supper was by Sherry. The music was furnished by Lander. Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Park, Joseph Park, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Miss Emma Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. feller, Miss Emma Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. John Erving, Langdon Erving, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tilford, Miss Etta Tilford, Miss Saidee Compton, the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Requa, the Rev. and Mrs. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Macy, Miss Josephine Macy, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Willetts, the Missers. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Willetts, the Missers Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. David Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goles, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Babook, Henry Parsons, Miss Marie Trimble, Miss Tingue and Howard Tingue.

Newburg, N. Y., June 24 (Special).-Mary G. Cleary, daughter of Patrick Cleary, and James G. Londergan, son of James Londergan, of New-York, were married to-day at St. Patrick's Church. The ceremony was performed by Dean William D. Penny, assisted by the performed by Dean William D. Fenny, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Butler and Powers, of St. Patrick's Church. The bridesmaid was Miss Josie Cleary, the best man John Londergan, of New-York. Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 24.—Licutenant William Mason Wright, of the 2d Infantry, U. S. A., Tately stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., was married this afternoon to Majorie Ray Jerauld, youngest daughter of the late Dexter R. Jerauld.

Newburg, N. Y., June 24 (Special).—Miss Amanda E. Weed was married to-day to William D. Bagshaw in the Union Presbyterian Church. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. F. B. Savage and the Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre,. Only relatives of the family were present,

RHODE ISLAND MASONS OBSERVE ST. JOHN'S DAY.

Providence, R. I., June 24 (Special).-St. John's Day was celebrated by the Rhode Island Free Masons as the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island. The principal feature was a parade of the thirty-six lodges in the State, nearly 2,000 men being in line. In Infantry Hall appropriate literary exercises were held. Grand Master George H. Kenyon made the address of welcome, the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Rugg, Grand Chaptain, delivered the historical address; the centennial oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Edwin O. Bolles, of New-York. This evening the centennial banquet was held. The French societies of the State made a brillian demonstration at Pawtucket in honor of St. John's Day.

MRS. M. C. GILSEY DANGEROUSLY ILL. Mrs. M. C. Gilsey, the widow of Peter Gilsey, who

the Gilsey Building at Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, and much other valuable real estate, is lying dangerously ill at Good Ground, L. I. Drs. J. W. Wright and C. Hackley, of New-York, and Dr. Sterling, of Good Ground, were in attendance at her bedside last night, and they reported the patient in a critical coniltion. They did not expect her to survive the night. Mrs. Gilsey is seventy-three years old, and has been falling in health since an attack of the grip last Kinley, is a brother of the Republican candidate for spring. Mrs. Gilsey lived for many years in the old Governor of Ohio. Gilsey Mansion just west of the old Fifth Avenue Theatre. It is now being torn down to make way for the new theatre. She has a number of relatives in

> DEPARTURE OF THE COUNTESS LEWENHAUPT. The Countess Lewenhaupt, daughter of ex-Secretary Bayard, sailed on the steamship Werra yesterday. she was accompanied by her brother, Thomas P. Bayard, jr. The body of Count Lewenhaupt was on the same stemmer. The Countess and her brother go to Sweden, where the body of the dead Count will be placed in the tomb of his family.

> A SUGGESTION FOR COMMISSIONER BEATTIE. EX-Commissioner of Public Works George M. Van Northas sent the following letter to Hans S. Beattle, Street Cleaning Commissioner:
> "Dear Sir: Take a novice's advice and run over to

Italy and visit the city of Milani (Milan), and observe that each inborer has strapped on his back a panier reaching from the shoulders to the small of his back. In one hand he carries a small broom and in the other a small shovel with which he picks up the droppings and throws it over his left shoulder into the panier, and walks of with his light load until he meets a hand wagon or cart at a stated point. The load is then removed to be de-posited for use. It is doubtless known to you that the city of Milani is recognized as one of the model cities of the world as regards cleanliness.

Pardon my temerity in offering you my friendly unsought advice. I would also suggest that you give more particular attention to the condition of the streets in the vicinity of the markets and docks, especially during the

vicinity of the marace-heated term. Yours truly, "GEORGE M. VAN NORT.

DESPONSIBLE FOR DANIEL LAKE'S DEATH. Coroner Rooney held an inquest last evening at the Eighth Precinct Police Station in the case of Daniel Lake, United States Marshal, who died from shock caused by falling on May 15 from a train of the Prospect Park and Concy Island Railway Company, on his way home from the races. The jury found the Prospect Park and Concy Island Railroad Company responsible for his death, and also consured the Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad Company, over whose track the Prospect Park Company's trains run at the point where the accident occurred, for no having properly covered the top of its bridge at the point

WILLIAM H. WHER GOES TO CARLSBAD. William H. Webb, one of New-York's most publicill health for the last six months, and will sail for Hamburg by the August Victoria to-day on his way to Carlebad. Before sailing Mr. Webb enters his most earnest and emphatic protest against any scheme to de-stroy our noble City Hall, which, as he says, is now one

of the best examples of architecture in our country.

Mr. Webb is obliged to leave the direction of the building of Webb's Academy and Home, which is now making good progress, in other hands.